The Santiam News.

POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT.

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T. L. DUGGER
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our public schools of today are in many respects quite an improvement over what they were a few years ago. We have better school buildings, possibly better equipped teachers, a more extended course of study, and in many respects we have made progress. Yet there is room for further improvement. We do not pay sufficiently high salaries to cause men and women to make teaching a life work. They simply make teaching a stepping stone to reach a better paying employment. Now, this not a desirable condition of affairs. When men or women exhibit special ability and adeptation as instructors, they should be offered special inducement in the way of satisfactory salaries, to make teaching his or her life work. Not every one who assumes the responsible position of teacher, is a successful instructor. Some think more of the salary they are receiving than of the successful instruction of their pupils. The sooner such an one abandons the schoolroom and seeks an occupation more congenial to his taste, the better it is for the pupils whom he was attempting to serve as teacher. But the born teacher—he or she who displays special fitness as an instructor of youth, should be offered inducements sufficient to cause him or her to continue in the field in which nature seems to have given special fitness. In order to do this, good salaries must be paid. The teacher should be paid a wage sufficient to enable him to save a comfortable support for old age.

In order to reach this result, a larger school fund will be required. As our present fund is raised chiefly through direct taxation, to increase it would mean increased taxation. When our tax burdens are already heavy, to think of increasing the load is not pleasant, no matter how worthy the aim. But if we could divert some of the tax monies now being squandered in extravagant salaries for state officers, in useless clerk hire at legislative sessions, in aiding world fairs, in maintaining six special universities and colleges, and in numerous other ways, to our public school fund, our teachers could be paid much more than they now receive. The public school teacher could then feel that he was receiving about as large a salary as he could obtain in other pursuits. As a result the natural born teacher whould make school work his life vocation, while the unsuccessful teacher would, as he does now, drift into some more congenial employment.

There is no justice or equit in the state taxing the entire people to maintain universities and colleges at a half dozen special places. Not ten per cent of our boys and girls can attend or do attend these schools. But if the thousands of dollars now expended to maintain those universities and colleges, was diverted to our school fund, then every boy and girl in the state, no matter whether the parents are rich or poor, could receive the benefit.

We have an excellent public school here in Scio at the present time. Suppose we could add a still higher grade than we now have. Every boy and girl in our town could then be better fitted for the battle of life than now. Would it not be better for all the people if all of our children could be given a good high school education, than for a very small per cent of them to be given, free of cost, a superior college training? The NEWS believes in colleges and universities; but it believes more in our public schools. Let us make our public schools as thorough and comprehensive as we can. Let us invest every dollar of our tax monies raised for educational purposes, in our public schools and let those who desire a college education pay for it. This is simple justice and equity. The public schools throughout the state would be the gainers. So would the boy or girl who goes to college, for he or she would appreciate something that costs money more than if it was a free gift. Students at Eugene or Corvallis or Monmouth or any other of our free colleges, would do better and more thorough work if they were required to pay a reasonable tuition. The state owes to every boy and girl the very best common school education it can give. It does not owe a college training to any one. If the public school is the foundation stone, or the protector of American liberty, let us make it just as thorough and comprehensive as we can. This is a duty we owe to posterity. We absolutely wrong posterity when we give to a few what we cannot give to all.

The presidential election is but three weeks off. Political matters are so little talked of that one would think election day many months distant.

Judge Stewart is giving county affairs the energy and careful attention he has heretofore given to his private affairs. He is making an excellent county judge.

The Russia-Japan misunderstanding continues unabated. The Japs are still going to capture Port Arthur and General Kuropatkin is still leading the Jap army northward with the probable intention of freezing it to death, as was the case of Napoleon's army at Moscow.

The Portland gamblers are about to secure a victory in getting an ordinance passed permitting pool rooms to resume business. With this as a starter, all kinds of gambling will probably be in full blast by the time the big Fair opens next spring. In that case when you go to the fair, what money the fair and hotels leave you in possession of, you can easily get rid of if you will but give any of the big gaming houses a chance at you.

"The News office is a public place and we invite everybody in the community to call and see us. Come in and get acquainted whether you have any other business or not. If you know any news we don't know, tell us about it and we will tell the public. Our aim is to give the people a good live paper and we want your assistance."

The above taken from the Springfield News is just our sentiment exactly. We want to become acquainted with every man, woman, boy and girl in the forks of the Santiam. Our latch string ever hangeth out.

The "Nebraska," one of the five monster battle-ships now being constructed by the government, was launched last week at Seattle. The Nebraska's length is 441 feet 3 inches, breadth 76 feet 2½ inches, and her displacement 14,994 tons. She will have an armament of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, and 12 6-inch rapid fire guns. Her secondary battery will consist of 12 3-inch rapid fire guns, 12 3-pounder rapid fire guns, eight 1-pounder rapid fire guns, two 3-inch field guns, two machine guns and six automatic guns. She will have a speed of 19 knots per hour. This is about 24½ miles. Her cost is $3,733,600.

Perhaps our safest plan as a nation is to make other nations respect us through fear, but, in this day and age, when all nations preach the gospel of peace, it does not look as if they were making much headway. Every nation seems to be constructing stronger engines for human destruction. Some day, nations proud of their position, will not be content with mere display and a trial of their war strength will result. What a terrible picture to think of.

IDLENESS AND IDEALS.

An interesting type of young woman is described in the prospectus of a fashionable sanitarium and health school in New England. It is the "semi-invalid young woman without definite aim in life."

Behold the sympathy, even tenderness with which she is described: "Capracious health and not having to work for a living are generally the initial factors in developing these cases. At the same time, high ideals are not wanting, and society or the ordinary duties of the home do not satisfy. The feeling of accomplishing so little in the life of each day torments the individual into a restless discontented state of mind, which after a time reacts unfavorably on the general health."

It is a fine Italian hand that links idleness and ideals! Surprisingly adroit is the suggestion that the prospective patients are so exquisite as to be above "the ordinary duties of home."

The German Emperor's assertion that the interests of women should be limited to "the three K's" or, as we should say, "the three C's"—church, cooking and children—is unwarrantably dogmatic. But it can safely be said that there is something wrong with the ideals that urge young folks beyond the normal interests of their age and kind.

In primitive peoples the instincts are pretty much masters. Boys and girls find themselves swept into the fundamental relationships, conjugal and parental, without knowing how or why. Civilization, in prolonging education, has deferred these things until the mind is able to cope with them. Nothing is commoner than the type of young person who, seeing how artfully nature lures simple folk into the bondage of wifehood, the servitude of maternity, asserts its own superior wisdom by electing to have ideals—and idleness! But though nature in pursuit of her own ends, habitually hoodwinks her creatures, it is not so easy to trick her for ours! The ideals of idleness even when they include much chasing of so-called culture, do not satisfy. Revolting nature "torments the individual into a restless, discontented state of mind, which after a time reacts unfavorably on the general health."

One of the cures practiced in such cases is the rest cure. No doubt it is necessary! How much trouble and expense would have been saved if the patient had not despised the work cure.—Saturday Evening Post.

TELEGRAPH VS. TELEPHONE.

Is the telegraph doomed? This somewhat surprising question is raised by some suggestive figures which appear in a recent issue of the Electrical Review regarding the comparative growth of the telegraph service of the world and the use of the telephone. The telegraph is much older than the telephone, yet in this country the latter is used fifty times where the telegraph is used once, and statistics show that the use of the telegraph is not extending. Figures for the telegraph service show that in 1898 nearly 365,000,000 messages were sent in all countries, an average of about a million messages a day. Great Britain is credited with the sending of 92,471,000 messages, and the United States comes second with 91,391,000 messages. In 1902, for which the telephone statistics are available the number of messages transmitted in the United States alone was more than 5,000,000,000. The business has increased tremendously since then, while British postal statistics show that in 1903 there was a failing off in the number of telegrams sent in the United Kingdom of 2.7 per cent from the previous year.

There can be no question that the diminution of the use of the telegraph is almost wholly due to the increasing competition of the telephone. The Review attributes it in part to the great industrial combinations. The greater convenience of the telephone, however, would make it a formidable competitor of the telegraph under any conditions. The installation of private and house telephone systems in every large business establishment, the increasing numbers of telephone companies and the building of lines into the rural sections, have contributed to make the telephone almost universal, and there is very little increased building of telegraph lines, these generally following the direct lines of communication between business centers. In the development of wireless telegraphy and with wireless telephony, expected in the near future, it seems not unreasonable to expect that the telegraph will suffer from a still greater competition, and that its use will be more and more restricted. It will be a long time, however, before the telegraph lines of the country will be given up. The telegraph serves an important use, and has some advantages over other methods of communication which will continue to give it a long life.—Ex.

A FORTUNE HUNTING ARMY.

Under the mysterious influences of the present federal administration, the work of Europeanizing our institutions goes merrily on.

This time it is the army. Major General Henry Clark Corbin, commander of the department of the east, has incorporated in an official report a strong recommendation that officers of the army be not "permitted" to marry without the sanction of the secretary of war, who must be shown that the income of the prospective bridegroom is eminently sufficient for the support of a family.

In short, the officers of the army must, should the Corbin recommendations be approved, turn themselves into fortune hunters. This is the rule in the German army where the kaiser exercises paternal and restraining influence upon his officers. It is the rule in some others of the European armies. Is the American army to be Europeanized in this precious way?

If so, General Corbin should make his recommendation a little more specific. What price shall be put on the heads of young lieutenants, or more mature captains or staid and sober old colonels? For certainly no officer with a salary less than that of a brigadier could, under the conditions of society contemplated by General Corbin, afford to take a wife just because he happened to love her. A colonel's salary is but $3,850 a year; how long would such a paltry sum as that last in the whirl at Washington or Newport? Perish the thought that a colonel, even though he does not attain that rank until he is somewhere in the vicinity of fifty, should have the temerity to think he can take a wife on such a salary!

In the past, it is true, it has been one of the boasts that army society has not been measured by money; even now there are old fogies, like General Chaffee, for instance, who scout the suggestion that the war department should be turned into a matrimonial bureau; but such men and such ideas are back numbers, as the saying goes. Way for the new regime! Hail the process of merry Europeanization!

No officer of the army should marry until he gets to be a major general and can find a girl with a million.—Atlanta Constitution.

RURAL ROUTES.

Probably no one thing at so little cost has extended the outposts of civilization so far as the rural delivery. At the time Mr. Watson so resolutely defended the bill before the house, Mr. Loud, the chronic drag on the postoffice, complained it would cost sixty millions annually. Mr. Watson said: "Let it be so; the people would get the service they pay for." But it has not cost that amount of money up to the present time. The Chicago Tribune has sifted the figures out, and for the past year the system has cost only twenty millions. We can do no better than to give the Tribune article in full:

The appropriations made for the postoffice department for the fiscal year exceed by about $60,000,000 those for 1896. One reason is that there are more people to be served now than then. There is more mail matter to be carried. Another reason is that the field of activity of the department has been widened. The rural free delivery system has come into existence. It will cost this year $20,000,000. The farmers who have had the postoffice brought to their doors will not say that it is being wastefully used. Neither will their city cousins, who have long had their letters delivered at their homes and offices.

Eight years ago the farmer had to go to the country postoffice for his letters, papers and magazines. If he lived at a distance and the weather was too bad, or he was busy in the harvest fields, the mail had to lie in the office. At times he and his family were cut off from the world. In 1897 the rural free delivery experiment was tried on a small scale. Forty-four routes were established at a cost of $40,000.

The experiment proved a success, and in 1900 there were 11,276 routes. Two-thirds of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery—having a sufficiently dense population—now has that service. The people of the districts to which it has not yet been extended are clamoring for it and will get it soon.

Each route is intended to take care of 100 families. Consequently, there are now about 2,456,000 families for whose members the isolation of farm life has ceased. They are in closer touch now with the business, the political and educational world. They get the market and other news of the day promptly. They can buy and sell to better advantage. The young men and women are less inclined to rush off to the city, for country life has grown less monotonous.

LARGEST TREE IN THE WORLD.

Undoubtedly the largest tree in the world is one of the great Redwood family of California. It was recently discovered by a party that were out hunting for timber in the great Sierra Mountains, in California. This giant son of the forests stands in the very heart of the vast mountains—only about two miles from a large sawmill, at what is known as Converse Basin. This colossal tree when discovered measured, six feet from the earth, 154 feet in circumference. That makes the diameter nearly 52 feet.

California boasts of having the largest and oldest trees in the whole world. However, this latest discovery far outstrips any of its rivals "Old Methuselah" in the Tule Grove, boasts of only 110 feet in circumference, the "Grizzly Giant," 104 feet; "General Grant," 106 feet, and "General Sherman," 101 feet. The newly discovered tree has been appropriately christened "The California," and stands without a competitor in all the world—so far as the knowledge of man goes.

"The California" towers to the height of 150 feet, and is estimated by scientists to be many thousands of years old. President David Starr Jordan, of the Stanford University of California, estimates this mighty tree is not less than 8,000 years old—undoubtedly the oldest living thing in the world.

Fortunately "The California" stands on government land, and will be guarded with more than jealous care by good old "Uncle Samuel" from the ruthless axe of the vandal woodsman.—J. Mayne, Baltimore, in Wisconsin Badger.

A Portland man has invented a "seeing telephone." It is said that the talker can readily distinguish the talkee. This should lead to a large increase in the use of the telephone by absent lovers at least. Now, if some genius will invent a process by which lovers can indulge in the parting kiss, then, life would be worth living. The seeing telephone is pronounced a success.

Wesely Bros. have on hand Ladies' ready made waists.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Abner J. Cary, deceased, by order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Linn, made on the first day of October 1904. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them duly verified with the proper vouchers as by law required to me at my residence about three miles north of Scio, Linn County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated October 7, 1904.

JOHN A. CARY,
Administrator of the Estate of Abner J. Carey, deceased.
W. H. Queener, Att'y for Admr.
10-7 5t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Rebecca A. Breed, deceased, by virtue of an order of the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, will on and after Saturday, November 5th., 1904, offer for sale at private sale for cash in hand subject to confirmation of the above named Court the following described premises towit:

Beginning at a point 19.66 chains west of the southeast corner of section 35, in township 11 south, of range one west of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon, and running thence west 20.00 chains; thence north to the middle of the main channel of Beaver Creek; thence up the said main channel of the said creek to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning containing 80.00 acres, more or less, in Linn County, Oregon.

W. E. SAVAGE,
Administrator.
Address, Scio, Oregon.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administrator of the estate of Albert Savage, deceased, by virtue of an order of the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, will on and after Saturday, November 5th, 1904, offer for sale at private sale for cash in hand subject to confirmation by the above named Court, the following described premises towit:

The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section two in township No. 12 South, of range one West, of the Willamette Meridian, Linn County, Oregon, containing 40.00 acres.

W. E. SAVAGE,
Administrator.
Address Scio, Oregon.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned the duly appointed, qualified and acting guardian of the estate of George W. Phillips, an incompetent person, will, in pursuance of an order duly made by the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, on the 10th day of October 1904, authorizing licensing and empowering said guardian to make sale of the real property hereinafter described, and belonging to the said G. W. Phillips,

ON SATURDAY, THE 12th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1904

at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in Albany, Linn County, Oregon, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand all of the right title and interest of the said G. W. Phillips in and to the following described real property to-wit:

Beginning at the SW corner of the D. L. C. of Nathaniel Crank and Susannah Crank, his wife, Not. No. 568, claim No. 40 in Twp 10 S. R. 1 West of the Will Mer. and Claim No. 51 in Twp. 10 S. R. 2 West and running thence North 29.32 chains; thence East 40.90 chains; thence South 29.32 chains to the South line of the said D. L. C.; thence West 40.90 chains to the place of beginning containing 119.90 acres more or less.

Also the following described premises to-wit: Beginning at the center of Thomas Creek 31 feet East of the line directly South of the East line of lot No 73, as the same is known and designated upon the original plat and survey of the city of Scio, in Linn County, Oregon, and running thence North about 210 feet to the North line of Mill street in said city of Scio; thence East about 24 feet; thence North 100 feet; thence East about 218 feet to a point on the West line of the land now owned by G. W. Phillips; thence in a Southerly direction about 116 feet to the Southwest corner of G. W. Phillips' land; thence East 115 feet to a point 3 chains and 50 links West of the line between sections 17 and 18 in Twp 10 S. R. 1 West of the Willamette Meridian in Linn County, Oregon; thence South about 155 feet to the center of Thomas Creek; thence West from the center of Thomas Creek to the place of beginning, containing 4½ acres more or less, situated in the city of Scio, Linn County, Oregon.

Also beginning 31 feet East of the Northeast corner of said Lot No. 73, and running thence South 120 feet to the center of Thomas Creek; thence West down the center of Thomas Creek, 31 feet, thence North 20 feet; thence West 8½ feet; thence North 100 feet to the North line of said lot; thence East 39½ feet to the place of beginning.

Also all interest in and to the Water rights, privileges and appurtenances conveyed by Preston Munkers to Wm. McKinney and H. L. Turner, by his deed of conveyance dated April 9, 1882, which said deed was duly filed for record on the 28th day of April, 1882 and recorded in Book "5" of deed records in the office of the County Recorder of Linn County, Oregon, on page 161 thereof, and all the privileges and interest in the water rights that said Preston Munkers has since of at any time deeded to said Wm. McKinney and H. L. Turner, and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated this 11th day of October A. D. 1904.

W. A. EWING,
Guardian.

$2 for $1

The Lewis and Clark Exposition Company offers for sale at the price of two dollars ($2) each, 25,000 souvenir gold dollars. To each purchaser of five coins will be given one coin free of charge, making six coins for ten dollars. These coins are issued by the secretary of the treasury under authority of act of Congress, approved by President Roosevelt, April 13, 1904. The issue is limited to $250,000.

We receive on exchange the Joliet (Ill.) News, an excellent, ably edited Populist newspaper. That paper will furnish Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance at 50 cents per hundred or $2 per thousand. The subscription price to the paper is but 50 cents per year.

Perfume Sale.

Beginning Oct. 15th, I will close out all bulk perfumes at the following reduced prices:

Regular $1 oz. orders, 68cts.
" " 50c " " 38 "

Yours for business, E. C. Peery, Druggist.

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Leaves Corvallis 11.30 "
Arrives Albany 12.15 P. M

No. 3. For Detroit:
Leaves Albany 1.00 P. M
Arrives Detroit 6.00 P. M

No. 4. From Detroit:
Leaves Detroit 6.30 A. M
Arrives Albany 11.15 A. M

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south bound train, as well as giving two or three hours in Albany before departure of S. P. north bound train for Portland.

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For further information apply to
EDWIN STONE, Manager.
THOS. COCKRELL, Agent, Albany.
H. H. CRONISE, Agent, Corvallis.

The Scio Roller Mills

C. A. WARNER, Lessee.

The Mill property has been leased by the undersigned. I am prepared to do all custom work offered. Flour exchanged for wheat at customary rates. Chopping done on short notice. I also desire about 1000 bushels of oats. Satisfaction assured. Call and see me. C. A. WARNER.

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